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AUTHENTIC.

## SECOND CONGRESS
OF THE
## UNITED STATES.

At the firſt Seſſion, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

*An* ACT *eſtabliſhing a Mint, and regulating the Coins of the United States.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared*, That a mint for the purpoſe of a national coinage, be, and the ſame is eſtabliſhed ; to be ſituate and carried on at the ſeat of the government of the United States, for the time being : And that for the well conducting of the buſineſs of the ſaid mint, there ſhall be the following officers and perſons, namely—a director, an aſſayer, a chief coiner, an engraver, a treaſurer.

*And be it further enacted*, That the director of the mint ſhall employ as many clerks, workmen and ſervants as he ſhall from time to time find neceſſary, ſubject to the approbation of the Preſident of the United States.

*And be it further enacted*, That the reſpective functions and duties of the officers abovementioned ſhall be as follow. The director of the mint ſhall have the chief management of the buſineſs thereof, and ſhall ſuperintend all other officers and perſons who ſhall be employed therein. The aſſayer ſhall receive and give receipts for all metals which may lawfully be brought to the mint to be coined ; ſhall aſſay all ſuch of them as may require it, and ſhall deliver them to the chief coiner to be coined. The chief coiner ſhall cauſe to be coined all metals which ſhall be received by him for that purpoſe, according to ſuch regulations as ſhall be preſcribed by this or any future law. The engraver ſhall ſink and prepare the neceſſary dies for ſuch coinage, with the proper devices and inſcriptions, but it ſhall be lawful for the functions and duties of chief coiner and engraver to be performed by one perſon. The treaſurer ſhall receive from the chief coiner all the coins which ſhall have been ſtruck, and ſhall pay or deliver them to the perſons reſpectively to whom the ſame ought to be paid or delivered : He ſhall moreover receive and ſafely keep all monies which ſhall be for the uſe, maintenance and ſupport of the mint and ſhall diſburſe the ſame upon warrants ſigned by the director.

*And be it further enacted*, That every officer and clerk of the ſaid mint ſhall before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before ſome judge of the United States faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof.

*And be it further enacted*, That the ſaid aſſayer, chief coiner and treaſurer, previouſly to entering upon the execution of their reſpective offices ſhall each become bound to the United States of America, with one or more ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the Secretary of the Treaſury, in the ſum of ten thouſand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office.

*And be it further enacted*, That there ſhall be allowed and paid as compenſations for their reſpective ſervices—To the ſaid director, a yearly ſalary of two thouſand dollars, to the ſaid aſſayer, a yearly ſalary of one thouſand five hundred dollars, to the ſaid chief coiner, a yearly ſalary of one thouſand five hundred dollars, to the ſaid engraver, a yearly ſalary of one thouſand two hundred dollars, to the ſaid treaſurer, a yearly ſalary of one thouſand two hundred dollars, to each clerk who may be employed, a yearly ſalary not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to the ſeveral ſubordinate workmen and ſervants ſuch wages and allowances as are cuſtomary and reaſonable, according to their reſpective ſtations and occupations.

*And be it further enacted*, That the accounts of the officers and perſons employed in and about the ſaid mint and for ſervices performed in relation thereto and all other accounts concerning the buſineſs and adminiſtration thereof ſhall be adjuſted and ſettled in the treaſury department of the United States and a quarter yearly account of the receipts and diſburſements of the ſaid mint ſhall be rendered at the ſaid treaſury for ſettlement according to ſuch forms and regulations as ſhall have been preſcribed by that department ; and that once in each year a report of the tranſactions of the ſaid mint, accompanied by an abſtract of the ſettlements which ſhall have been from time to time made, duly certified by the Comptroller of the Treaſury, ſhall be laid before Congreſs for their information.

*And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the authority veſted in the Preſident of the United States by a reſolution of the laſt ſeſſion, touching the engaging of artiſts and the procuring of apparatus for the ſaid mint, the Preſident be authorized and he is hereby authoriſed to cauſe to be provided and put in proper condition ſuch buildings, and in ſuch manner as ſhall appear to him requiſite for the purpoſe of carrying on the buſineſs of the ſaid mint ; and that as well the expenſes which ſhall have been incurred purſuant to the ſaid reſolution as thoſe which may be incurred in providing and preparing the ſaid buildings, and all other expenſes which may hereafter accrue for the maintenance and ſupport of the ſaid mint, and in carrying on the buſineſs thereof, over and above the ſums which may be received by reaſon of the rate per centum for coinage herein after mentioned, ſhall be defrayed from the Treaſury of the United States, out of any monies which from time to time ſhall be therein, not otherwiſe appropriated.

*And be it further enacted*, That there ſhall be from time to time ſtruck and coined at the ſaid mint, coins of gold, ſilver and copper, of the following denominations, values and deſcriptions viz. EAGLES—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and forty-ſeven grains and four eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and ſeventy grains of ſtandard gold. HALF EAGLES—each, to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty three grains and ſix eighths of a grain of pure, or one hundred and thirty five grains of ſtandard gold. QUARTER EAGLES—each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain ſixty one grains and ſeven eighths of a grain of pure, or ſixty ſeven grains and four eighths of a grain of ſtandard gold. DOLLARS OR UNITS—each to be of the value of a Spaniſh milled dollar as the ſame is now current, and to contain three hundred and ſeventy one grains and four ſixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and ſixteen grains of ſtandard ſilver. HALF DOLLARS—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain one hundred and eighty five grains and ten ſixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or two hundred and eight grains of ſtandard ſilver. QUARTER DOLLARS—each to be of one fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain ninety two grains and thirteen ſixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or one hundred and four grains of ſtandard ſilver. DISMES—each to be of the value of one tenth of a dollar or unit, and to contain thirty ſeven grains and two ſixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or forty one grains and three fifth parts of a grain of ſtandard ſilver. HALF DISMES—each to be of the value of one twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine ſixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or twenty grains and four fifth parts of a grain of ſtandard ſilver. CENTS—each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, of and to contain eleven penny-weights in copper. HALF CENTS—each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain five penny weights and half a penny weight of copper.

*And be it further enacted*, That upon the ſaid coins reſpectively there ſhall be the following devices and legends namely : Upon one ſide of each of the ſaid coins there ſhall be an impreſſion emblematic of Liberty, with an inſcription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage ; and upon the reverſe of each of the gold and ſilver coins there ſhall be the figure or repreſentation of an eagle, with this inſcription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and upon the reverſe of each of the copper coins, there ſhall be an inſcription which ſhall expreſs the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the caſe may require.

*And be it further enacted*, That the proportional value of gold to ſilver in all coins which ſhall by law be current as money within the United States, ſhall be, as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight, of pure gold or pure ſilver ; that is to ſay, every fifteen pounds weight of pure ſilver ſhall be of equal value in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold, and ſo in proportion as to any greater or leſs quantities of the reſpective metals.

*And be it further enacted*, That the ſtandard for all gold coins of the United States, ſhall be eleven parts fine to one part alloy ; and accordingly that eleven parts in twelve of the entire weight of each of the ſaid coins ſhall conſiſt of pure gold, and the remaining one twelfth part of alloy ; and the ſaid alloy ſhall be compoſed of ſilver and copper, in ſuch proportions not exceeding one half ſilver as ſhall be found convenient ; to be regulated by the Director of the mint, for the time being, with the approbation of the Preſident of the United States, until further proviſion ſhall be made by law. And to the end that the neceſſary information may be had in order to the making of ſuch further proviſion, it ſhall be the duty of the Director of the mint, at the expiration of a year after commencing the operations of the ſaid mint, to report to Congreſs the practice thereof during the ſaid year, touching the compoſition of the alloy of the ſaid gold coins, the reaſons for ſuch practice, and the experiments and obſervations which ſhall have been made concerning the effects of different proportions of ſilver and copper in the ſaid alloy.

*And be it further enacted*, That the ſtandard for all ſilver coins of the United States, ſhall be one thouſand four hundred and eighty-five parts fine to one hundred and ſeventy-nine parts alloy ; and accordingly that one thouſand four hundred and eighty-five parts in one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-four parts of the entire weight of each of the ſaid coins ſhall conſiſt of pure ſilver, and the remaining one hundred and ſeventy-nine parts of alloy ; which alloy ſhall be wholly of copper.

*And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for any perſon or perſons to bring to the ſaid mint gold and ſilver bullion, in order to their being coined ; and that the bullion ſo brought ſhall be there aſſayed and coined as ſpeedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and that free of expenſe to the perſon or perſons by whom the ſame ſhall have been brought. And as ſoon as the ſaid bullion ſhall have been coined, the perſon or perſons by whom the ſame ſhall have been delivered, ſhall upon demand receive in lieu thereof coins of the ſame ſpecies of bullion, which ſhall have been ſo delivered weight for weight, of the pure gold or pure ſilver therein contained : *Provided nevertheleſs*, that it ſhall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing ſuch bullion, and of the Director of the ſaid mint, to make an immediate exchange of coins for ſtandard bullion, with a deduction of one half per cent from the weight of the pure gold, or pure ſilver contained in the ſaid bullion, as an indemnification to the mint for the time which will neceſſarily be required for coining the ſaid bullion, and for the advance which ſhall have been ſo made in coins. And it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to furniſh the ſaid mint from time to time whenever the ſtate of the Treaſury will admit thereof, with ſuch ſums as may be neceſſary for effecting the ſaid exchanges, to be replaced as ſpeedily as may be out of the coins which ſhall have been made of the bullion for which the monies ſo furniſhed ſhall have been exchanged ; and the ſaid deduction of one half per cent ſhall conſtitute a fund towards defraying the expenſes of the ſaid mint.

*And be it further enacted*, That the bullion which ſhall be brought as aforeſaid to the mint to be coined, ſhall be coined, and the equivalent therof in coins rendered, if demanded, in the order in which the ſaid bullion ſhall have been brought or delivered, giving priority according to priority of delivery only, and without preference to any perſon or perſons ; and if any preference ſhall be given contrary to the direction aforeſaid, the officer by whom ſuch undue preference ſhall be given ſhall in each caſe forfeit and pay one thouſand dollars ; to be recovered with coſts of ſuit. And to the end that it may be known if ſuch preference ſhall at any time be given, the aſſayer or officer to whom the ſaid bullion ſhall be delivered to be coined, ſhall give to the perſon or perſons bringing the ſame, a memorandum in writing under his hand, denoting the weight, fineneſs and value thereof, together with the day and order of its delivery into the mint.

*And be it further enacted*, That all the gold and ſilver coins which ſhall have been ſtruck at, and iſſued from the ſaid mint, ſhall be a lawful tender in all payments whatſoever, thoſe of full weight according to the reſpective values herein before declared, and thoſe of leſs than full weight at values proportional to their reſpective weights.

*And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be the duty of the reſpective officers of the ſaid mint, carefully and faithfully to uſe their beſt endeavours that all the gold and ſilver coins which ſhall be ſtruck at the ſaid mint ſhall be, as nearly as may be, conformable to the ſeveral ſtandards and weights aforeſaid, and that the copper whereof the cents and half cents aforeſaid may be compoſed, ſhall be of good quality.

And the better to ſecure a due conformity of the ſaid gold and ſilver coins to their reſpective ſtandards, *Be it further enacted*, That from every ſeparate maſs of ſtandard gold or ſilver, which ſhall be made into coins at the ſaid mint, there ſhall be taken, ſet apart by the Treaſurer and reſerved in his cuſtody a certain number of pieces, not leſs than three, and that once in every year the pieces ſo ſet apart and reſerved, ſhall be aſſayed under the inſpection of the Chief Juſtice of the United States, the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treaſury, the Secretary for the Department of State, and the Attorney General of the United States (who are hereby required to attend for that purpoſe at the ſaid mint, on the laſt Monday in

July in each year) or under the inſpection of any three of them, in ſuch manner as they or a majority of them ſhall direct and in the preſence of the director, aſſayer and chief coiner of the ſaid mint; and if it ſhall be found that the gold and ſilver ſo aſſayed, ſhall not be inferior to their reſpective ſtandards herein before declared more than one part in one hundred and forty four parts, the officer or officers of the ſaid mint whom it may concern ſhall be held excuſable; but if any greater inferiority ſhall appear, it ſhall be certified to the Preſident of the United States, and the ſaid officer or officers ſhall be deemed diſqualified to hold their reſpective offices.

*And be it further enacted*, That if any of the gold or ſilver coins which ſhall be ſtruck or coined at the ſaid mint ſhall be debaſed or made worſe, as to the proportion of fine gold or fine ſilver therein contained, or ſhall be of leſs weight or value than the ſame ought to be purſuant to the directions of this act, through the default or with the connivance of any of the officers or perſons who ſhall be employed at the ſaid mint, for the purpoſe of profit or gain, or otherwiſe with a fraudulent intent, and if any of the ſaid officers or perſons ſhall embezzle any of the metals which ſhall at any time be committed to their charge for the purpoſe of being coined, or any of the coins which ſhall be ſtruck or coined at the ſaid mint, every ſuch officer or perſon who ſhall commit any or either of the ſaid offences, ſhall be deemed guilty of felony, and ſhall ſuffer death.

*And be it further enacted*, That the money of account of the United States, ſhall be expreſſed in dollars or units, diſmes or tenths, cents or hundredths and milles or thouſandths, a diſme being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mille the thouſandth part of a dollar, and that all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts of the United States ſhall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, *April the ſecond* 1792.
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

## PHILADELPHIA.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 6.

An engroſſed bill, authoriſing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Aſſociates, being read a third time, and having the blanks filled up, was paſſed, and ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A "bill to indemnify the eſtate of the late Major Gen. N. Greene for a certain bond by him entered into for the public ſervice during the late war," was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next; a motion for poſtponing it to the firſt Monday in Auguſt, having paſſed in the negative;—yeas, 17; nays, 45.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Aſhe, Clarke, Giles, Grove, Kitchell, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Tredwell, Venable, Williamſon. 17

NAYS—Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Brown, Findley, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Huger, Jacobs, Key, Kittera, Laurance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Mercer, Muhlenberg, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Sheredine, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sterret, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward, White, Willis. 45.

Mr. Fitzſimons, from the committee appointed, reported a "bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States," which, after a firſt and ſecond reading, was referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday next.

Purſuant to the order of the day, the Houſe proceeded to reconſider the Repreſentation bill, together with the Preſident's objections to the ſame.

The Preſident's meſſage, and the bill being read,—

On the queſtion,

"*Will the Houſe, on reconſideration, agree to paſs the bill?*"—it paſſed in the negative; yeas, 28; nays 33.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartly, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Laurance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Thatcher, Tredwell, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward—28.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Huger, Key, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, W. Smith, Sterret, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon Willis—33

Ordered, that the Clerk do acquaint the Senate with the proceedings of the Houſe, in conſequence of the Preſident's meſſage.

Mr. W. Smith laid on the table, a motion for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill for an apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, according to the ratio of one for every *thirty-three thouſand* of their reſpective numbers entitled to repreſentation on the prineiples of the conſtitution.

Mr. Parker laid on the table a motion for the introduction of a repreſentation bill, with *thirty thouſand*, as the ratio.

A third motion was laid on the table by Mr. Muhlenberg, to have a bill reported with the ratio *blank*, and a proviſion for a ſecond enumeration.

A meſſage from the Senate, was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had paſſed a "bill ſupplementary to the act for the ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers," in which they requeſted the concurrence of the Houſe.

Mr. Otis delivered a ſecond meſſage, informing, That the Senate had agreed to all except one of the amendments propoſed by the Houſe, to the bill providing compenſations for the door-keepers of Congreſs.

The Secretary's report of *Ways and Means* was again taken up in a committee of the whole; and after further progreſs, the committee roſe, and aſked leave to ſit again.

SATURDAY, April 7.

A "Bill, ſupplementary to the act for the ——eſtabliſhment and ſupport of Light houſes, Beacons, Buoys and public Piers," was read a firſt and ſecond time, taken up immediately in committee of the whole, amended, reported, and read a third time, paſſed and ſent to the ſenate for their concurrence.

The bill, from the ſenate, for the erection of a Light houſe on Montock Point in the State of New-York, was taken up in committee of the whole, reported without amendment, read a third time, and paſſed.

The Houſe took into conſideration and receded from their amendment (diſagreed to by the ſenate) to the bill for compenſating the door keepers of Congreſs.

A committee was appointed to prepare a new Repreſentation bill, with a blank for the ratio, and without any proviſion for a ſecond enumeration.—The committee accordingly reported a bill, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole on ways and means; roſe and reported ſundry reſolutions, which being amended and adopted, a ſelect committee was appointed, to prepare a bill in conformity thereto.

Purſuant to thoſe reſolutions, the exiſting duties, on the articles here enumerated, are to be repealed, and in lieu of them, the following duties are to be impoſed; viz.

*On Wines.*

| | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| Madeira of the quality of London particular | per gallon | 56 |
| Ditto London market | | 49 |
| Other Madeira wine | | 40 |
| Sherry | | 33 |
| St. Lucar | | 30 |
| Liſbon | | 25 |
| Oporto | | 25 |
| Teneriffe and Fayal | | 20 |

All other wines 40 per cent ad valorem, provided that the ſame ſhall not exceed 33 cents per gallon.

*Spirits.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thoſe diſtilled wholly or chiefly from grain, | | |
| Of the firſt claſs of proof | per gallon | 28 |
| Of the ſecond ditto | | 29 |
| Of the third ditto | | 31 |
| Of the fourth ditto | | 34 |
| Of the fifth ditto | | 40 |
| Of the ſixth ditto | | 50 |
| *Other diſtilled Spirits.* | | |
| Of the ſecond claſs of proof and under | per gallon | 25 |
| Of the third ditto | | 28 |
| Of the fourth ditto | | 32 |
| Of the fifth ditto | | 38 |
| Of the ſixth ditto | | 46 |
| —— | | |
| Beer, ale and porter | per gallon | 8 |
| Steel | per cwt. | 100 |
| Nails | per lb. | 2 |
| Cocoa | per ditto | 2 |
| Chocolate | per ditto | 3 |
| Playing cards | per pack | 25 |
| Shoes and ſlippers of ſilk | per pair | 20 |
| Shoes and ſlippers of ſtained or coloured leather (other than black) for men and women | per pair | 10 |
| Ditto ditto for children | | 7 |
| All other ſhoes and ſlippers (for men and women) clogs and goloſhoes | | 10 |
| All other ſhoes and ſlippers for children | | 7 |
| Glauber's ſalts and ſal ammoniac, for every 112lb, | | 200 |

*Articles ad valorem.*

15 per centum ad valorem.

China ware
Window and other glaſs, and all manufactures of glaſs, black quart bottles excepted
Muſkets
Piſtols
Swords, cutlaſſes, hangers, and other fire and ſide arms
Starch
Hair powder
Wafers
Glue
Worſted laces and fringes
Paper hangings
Caſt, ſlit, and rolled iron, and generally all manufactures of iron, ſteel, tin, pewter, copper, braſs, or of which either of theſe metals is the article of chief value [not being otherwiſe particularly enumerated] other than braſs and iron wire
Cabinet wares
Leather tanned and tawed, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not being otherwiſe particularly enumerated
Medicinal drugs, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying
Hats, caps and bonnets of every ſort
Gloves and mittens
Stockings
Millinary ready made
Artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for women's head dreſſes
Fans
Dolls, dreſſed and undreſſed
Toys
Buttons of every kind
Carpets and carpeting, mats and floor cloths
Sail cloth
Sheathing and cartridge paper

10 per centum ad valorem.

All powders, paſtes, balls, balſams, ointments, oils, waters, waſhes, tinctures, eſſences, liquors, or other preparation or compoſition, commonly called ſweet-ſcents, odours, perfumes or coſmetics.
All dentifrice, powders, tinctures, preparations or compoſitions whatſoever for the teeth or gums.
Printed books, except thoſe ſpecially imported for a college, academy, or other public or incorporated ſeminary of learning or inſtitution, which ſhall be wholly exempted from duty.

The foregoing duties are to be appropriated in the firſt place to the payment of the intereſt of the public debt; in the ſecond, to ſuch other grants and appropriations as have been heretofore made, or ſhall be made during the preſent ſeſſion; and in the third, to the purpoſes of the act for making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

An addition of two and half per cent ad valorem is to be made to the duty on all goods heretofore rated at five per centum ad valorem; which additional duty is to be appropriated to the purpoſes of the act making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, and to continue for two years, and no longer.

All wines imported after the —day of ——next, are to be marked at the time of importation, and accompanied with certificates, in like manner as is provided by the Exciſe law.

In the future collection of the duty on ſalt, the buſhel is to be eſtimated as weighing 56lb.

The allowance on the exportation of pickled fiſh and ſalted proviſions, and the bounties to the veſſels employed in the cod fiſhery are to be made conformable to the encreaſed duty of ſalt,

The term, for the payment of the duties on certain articles, is to be extended: *and*

The Preſident of the United States is to be authorized to borrow a ſum not exceeding 523,500 dollars, for the purpoſe of defraying the expenſes, which may be incurred in purſuance of the act making proviſion for the protection of the Frontiers;—the funds herein appropriated for that purpoſe, to be applied to the diſcharge of ſuch loan, with a proviſo that the rate of intereſt ſhall not exceed —— per cent; and that the principal be payable at the pleaſure of the United States.

A Bill (from the Senate) for altering the times of holding the circuit courts in certain diſtricts of the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, reported and, by general conſent, ordered to lie on the table till Monday, to be open to certain amendments, which are yet to be propoſed.

MONDAY, April 9.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill authorizing the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual States, to adjuſt and ſettle, with the agents of the ſtate of Maryland, a certain claim againſt the United States.

The repreſentation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and reported with the ratio of *thirty-three thouſand*, which was adopted by the Houſe;—Yeas, 34; Nays, 30.

YEAS—Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clarke, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Gregg, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward--34

NAYS—Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Key, Laurance, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Tredwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon, Willis--30

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

[At the ratio of *thirty-three thouſand*, the repreſentation will be thus apportioned;—New-Hampſhire, 4 members; Maſſachuſetts, 14; Vermont, 2; R. Iſland, 2; Connecticut, 7; N. York, 10; N, Jerſey, 5; Pennſylvania, 13; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 19; Kentucky, 2; N. Carolina, 10; S. Carolina, 6; Georgia, 2:——total, *one hundred and five*]

A bill, from the Senate, for altering the times of holding the circuit courts in certain diſtricts of the United States, was further amended, read a third time with the amendments, paſſed, and returned to the Senate.

A Bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of duties on certain teas imported after the 3d of March, 1791, was taken up in committee of the whole, reported without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A bill, from the Senate, concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls, was diſcuſſed in a committee of the whole, and reported with ſundry amendments, which were all agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr. Gerry and Mr. Madiſon, during the courſe of the day, endeavoured to bring forward the ſhort bill for the reduction of the poſtage on newſpapers—but were oppoſed and prevented.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, notifying their concurrence in the amendment propoſed by the Houſe, to the bill ſupplementary to the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public piers.

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*For the NATIONAL GAZETTE.*

*On the originating* REVENUE BILLS *by the Secretary.*

IT is the policy of the Supreme Magiſtrate of moſt governments to ſhield himſelf from the effects of popular diſcontent and odium, by rendering the great Miniſters of State reſponſible for the adminiſtration of public affairs, ſo that, whether the diſaſters or evils complained of originated in miſconduct or misfortune, the miniſters are made to bear all the blame.

Thus, in moſt countries, whenever occaſion requires, is the character and intereſts of the miniſter ſacrificed in order to ſcreen the ſupreme executive, whoſe creature he is; but it has been reſerved for the United States to extend this policy to the Legiſlature of the union, to the total ſubverſion of that reſponſibility in the repreſentatives of the people, which is the great, the efficient ſecurity for the due exerciſe of the all-important truſt committed to their charge; and is, in ſhort, the vital principle of a republican form of government.

Having formerly remarked upon this conduct as it reſpected the military operations, I ſhall now proceed to offer ſome obſervations on the fiſcal arrangements.

That the funding ſyſtem has appreciated the price of certificates and advanced our credit, is acknowledged by all, but that the public mind is ſoured againſt that ſyſtem and that its operation has had very diſagreeable effects on ſociety, and occaſioned diſtreſs to individuals, cannot be denied;—it has certainly brought about a revolution of habits and intereſts, and made a change in the relative ſituation and purſuits of ſociety; a new ſtate of things appears, and a mixture of conſternation and chagrin prevails.

Thoſe who have benefited by this ſyſtem, by being better informed, or more fortunate than their neighbors, applaud the Secretary of the Treaſury, as if he had created their proſperity; and thoſe who have been overreached, or who regret the prevailing abuſes, load the miniſter with the blame of all they think pernicious.

I will firſt enquire how far the Secretary, from the nature of his office, ought to be the object of praiſe or blame.—The ſuperintendance of all the ſubordinate officers of the revenue, the prompt application of the revenue to the uſes for which it was appropriated, and to give information on theſe ſubjects to the Preſident, or to either Houſe of the Legiſlature, when directed ſo to do, are doubtleſs the duties of the firſt officer of the revenue department.

If he attends to theſe duties with diligence and ability, he will merit recommendation—and if he neglects his duty, or deceives government with falſe information, he is cenſurable. That duties of a higher order and more influential nature have been required from the Secretary of the Treaſury reſpecting our fiſcal arrangements, is well underſtood—and much complained of.

The power of originating revenue ſyſtems can only be ſafely veſted with, and

exercised by that branch of the government, which partakes most largely of the interest of the people, and which by residence and numbers are best acquainted with the circumstances of all the parts.

To this principle the constitution of the general government, as well as those of the particular states, pays the most scrupulous attention; even those states whose least numerous branch of the legislature possess the same qualifications, and are chosen by the same electors as the most numerous branch, are not permitted to prepare money bills, because from the smallness of their numbers they have not sufficient knowledge of the varied local interests, or feelings of the people; nor are not by such frequent elections made responsible to them. The House of Lords in Britain can neither originate nor amend a money bill; the Senate of Congress, and of this state, can alter and amend, but not originate.

That propounding resolutions or originating bills, is an exercise of legislative authority, and carries along with it an important influence, is the opinion of all writers on the subject; I will only mention De Lolme.

"Indeed I confess it seems very natural in the modeling of a state to intrust this important office of framing laws to those persons who may be supposed to have before acquired experience and wisdom in the management of public affairs, but events have unfortunately demonstrated, that public employments and power improve the understanding of men in a less degree than they pervert their views; and it has been found in the issue, that the effect of a regulation which, at first sight, seems so perfectly consonant with prudence, is to confine the people to a meer passive and defensive share in legislation, and deliver them up to the continual enterprises of those who, at the same time, that they are under the greatest temptations to deceive them, possess the most powerful means of effecting it."

The present funding system in all its branches, and the revenue laws by which it is supported, was prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consequence of references made to him by the House of Representatives—This was an exercise of power peculiar to that House, which could not be delegated, not even to any other branch of the government.

The power of legislating resides only in those chosen specially for that purpose, and can only be exercised according to the modes and restrictions prescribed in the constitution. To usurp legislative authority, partakes of the nature of treason; and if those who are legally vested with that authority transfer it to others, it is at least a breach of trust. If it can be transferred in one degree, why not to all its extent?

If the constitution and the nature of government will not permit the senate chosen by the people in their state assemblies, or the President chosen by the people through their electors, both of them responsible, and in a degree permanent, to exercise this power, how improper is it to transfer that important and most influential trust of originating revenue systems to an executive officer, appointed during the pleasure of the President for the time, and dependent upon his conditional negative for the continuance of his salary.

This practice, introduced by the last Congress, and continued in the present, is to make a special reference to the minister, requesting him to prepare a system and report against their next session, or sooner, as the case may be—The House does not even fix the outlines of the plan, they do not prescribe from what sources a revenue shall be drawn, nor sometimes the extent to which it shall be applied. While it lays with the Secretary, the members, probably, pay no more attention to it than if they were not concerned; indeed they neither have the means of knowing the subject, nor investigating the principles with which it is involved, therefore they are no more prepared to discuss the business when it is reported, than when it was referred. However, this defect is also supplied; for the Secretary is obliging enough to furnish them with well digested and studiously ingenious arguments in support of the system he has prepared. There is much goodness and propriety in this; goodness, because it does not appear to be among the duties required in his appointment, or called for when the reference is made to him; and propriety, because the business not being digested by them, nor prepared publicly, but in the Secretary's closet, the members cannot be possessed of arguments of their own on the subject. Certainly, if the House of Representatives originated their own business in a committee of the whole, the knowledge of the business would arise out of the investigation, and principles and arguments would suggest themselves from the nature of the case; or if it was first examined in a numerous and impartially chosen special committee, one resolution would combat another, and if the committee did not agree, the minority of the committee would be as well prepared to explain the business on the floor as the majority; in this way they would have the advantage of two setts of arguments on the floor; it is true, some of the arguments might be laboured and seemingly inconsistent, and the facts a little discoloured, and will any one say that the Secretary's arguments have not been sometimes tinctured with these defects, or if they have not, that another Secretary's may not? I observe the Secretary's arguments are quoted as authorities—Perhaps in some time they may be bound in volumes and considered as standard authorities in revenue cases. We have common law and chancery reporters, why not have fiscal reporters also?

The Secretary ought to give information respecting the transactions in the department which he superintends: if there is any defect in the laws respecting it, the President has a right to recommend it to the attention of Congress, either by a report of the Secretary, who is an executive officer, or otherways—but the President himself has no right to fix principles, to say what property or occupation shall be taxed, what go free, and what receive encouragement, nor what part of the public debt shall be funded, and what part of the public debt shall be subject to six per cent, what three, and what deferred. If it be said that the House of Representatives may alter, amend, or reject the systems which he originates, it is granted, and so may the Senate alter, amend, or reject a bill originated by the other House—The peculiar prerogative of the numerous branch is to give the first form to revenue bills, and this gives it an influence of no small importance; but the House of Representatives cannot support their system before the Senate by transmitting along with it volumes of arguments, nor can they shut their doors and prepare it in secret: In short, by this new method of legislating, the power of a negative, which each branch has over the other, is not yet transferred to the Secretary, but in every other respect he exercises the most influential part of fiscal legislation.

However, in defence of this ministerial influence, it is not only privately suggested, but openly argued on the floor; that the members are not capable of originating revenue systems; that their constituents never designed them for that purpose, nor considered them as financiers: that altho' they are capable to judge of them when they are prepared or to alter, amend, or reject them, yet not to plan them: That a man may judge of a good picture or piece of mechanism, who is not a painter or mechanic. The sophistry of this illustration is too apparent to escape detection. A man cannot take the pencil and alter or amend a picture, nor reject it and make one in its place, who is not a painter: Nor can a man alter the principle, or supply and change the parts of a machine who is not a mechanic; indeed if the argument proves any thing, it proves too much, for it goes to prove that the members can neither originate, alter, nor change the system, and leaves them barely the power of approving or rejecting. If this is true, we are not qualified for a republican form of government; if so, it is much better to change for one more simple, while we have the power of forming it, than to slide unawares into a practical despotism, while we are keeping up republican appearances. SIDNEY.

# PHILADELPHIA.

APRIL 12, 1792.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, dated January 17.*

"The whole amount of the inhabitants of Ireland is about four millions of persons. It is generally stated that about three fourths of the whole are Roman Catholics, altho' many assert they are eight, nine, and ten, to one protestant; three to one, however, is the prevailing opinion. This class of people from the revolution in this country, have enjoyed no participation in the government, nor could they hold long leases of land until within a few years past; the penal laws still exclude them from citizenship.—within a few months, the Catholics, as if by an electrical impulse, have met in large bodies, and passed resolutions to remain no longer in this excluded state—the public papers teem with names to these resolutions, with a great proportion of respectable, rich catholics at their head. They propose commencing their operations by an application to the Irish parliament (which opens on the 19th inst.) for an immediate repeal of a number of the penal laws, which if not complied with, will *according to present appearances*, be productive of such a general ferment as Ireland has not experienced for a century past. The persons composing the government here have not been prepared for this event Mr. Hobart, the acting Secretary of State, has been over to Mr. Pitt, and returned; what is determined on is yet to appear. In the mean time the Machiavelian principle of *Divide and conquer*, has been assiduously adopted, and it has produced counter resolutions and addresses from the catholic Lords Kinmare, Fingal and Gormanstown, with the titular archbishop of Dublin and a large number influenced by them—The associations in opposition to those nobles have been equally industrious, and are by far the most numerous; they have resolved the expulsion of Lord Kinmare from the general committee (or parliament, as it is frequently called) as inimical to the catholics of Ireland: This nobleman has hitherto been considered as the Chief of the catholics in the south of the kingdom.—No violence has yet taken place, except the hanging Lord Kinmare in effigy by a part of the populace of Dublin."

*Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Dublin Feb. 15.*

"The representative body of the Catholics, who meet in Dublin, thought it expedient to reduce the object of their wishes to four articles, which are, 1st. admission to the profession of the law 2d. Capacity to serve as county magistrates. 3d. A right to be summoned and serve on grand juries; and, 4th, The right of voting in counties only, for protestant members of parliament, in such a manner, however, as that a Roman Catholic should not vote unless he either rented and cultivated a farm of twenty pounds per annum, in addition to his forty shillings freehold. These demands, they thought, were so moderate that parliament considering the present temper and disposition of their body, they would not be refused. It appears they have been mistaken.—The Parliament met on the 19th and on the 25th a bill was brought in by government for a farther relief of the Roman Catholics: it is to have a second reading on the 18th instant—the heads are—1st. The practice of the law. 2nd. Restoring the power of education. 3d. Allowing the intermarriages of Catholics with Protestants, and, 4th. Removing those restrictions by which Catholics were prevented taking beyond a certain number of apprentices. The firmness of government in refusing the three principal objects of their claim, and substituting others of small consequence in their place, has produced a great number of addresses, thanking parliament for supporting, and praying it to continue to support the protestant ascendency—it is now thought that if the bill should even reach the upper house, the part which relates to the practice of the law will be lost there, and which is the only one of the four articles of any great consequence to the Catholics; in the mean time, the rancour against papists and popery is assiduously revived—the Catholics appear to be much more quiet than was expected—Parliament has raised the pay of soldiers on this establishment; and also made a provision for protestant dissenting ministers; both of which are politic measures at the present moment."

A Stamp-Act was deservedly odious, when it was the act of a foreign government: but if introduced by a Congress of our own creating, it must be perfectly agreeable; especially as the Committee, who yesterday reported a bill containing something of the kind, have shewn their tender regard for the delicate ears of their fellow citizens, by using '*a proper device*,' to avoid the obnoxious word '*stamp*.' Besides, we cannot reasonably complain, since they do not propose to apply their *proper device* to the newspapers *as yet*, but have confined it to playing cards, until perhaps——*next session*.

Our poor starving *Invalids* have at length some provision made for them by Congress: and as the distresses of many of them are urgent in the extreme, it is to be hoped, that not a moment's delay will be made by the public officers, who are directed to settle their accounts: for although men, who are accustomed to plentiful tables, do not perhaps know it, it is nevertheless a melancholy truth, that a few days fasting would kill not only a feeble, war-worn veteran, but even a hearty well-fed member of Congress, or head of a department. If, through unavoidable delay, any of those unfortunate men should starve before their pittance is paid them, it is to be hoped their widows and orphans will, on the very first application, receive it, that they may at least have something to purchase coffins for the deceased!

"American statesmen going to Europe (says a New-York paper) is attended with no small danger—not of the voyage, for a good ship will carry an Ambassador with as much safety as a ploughman—the danger lies in their becoming intoxicated after they arrive with the Circean draught of royalty, and falling off from honest republican principles. In the courts of princes, where every object bows before the crown, it is extremely natural that they should first admire, and then sigh for the baubles which kings and nobles possess."

The frequent marriages of the clergy in France particularly the Parish priests, have opened as new ground of dispute among the Ecclesiastics, The one party appeals to the Fathers, the councils, and the canons of the church; the other, to common sense, and the earlier ages of christianity; and as nothing clenches a theological argument like an apt reference to scripture, the latter affirm that *Jesus* cursed the fig-tree for no reason on earth *but that it looked like an antiquated nun*

Several petitions have come in to Congress, from merchants in various places, against an increase of the duties of impost.

Late letters from England mention the dearness and scarcity of goods in that country, suitable for the American market.—The rise is said to be owing to a combination of the workmen to demand high wages, in consequence of the immense demand for British fabrics, from all quarters.

The statue of Dr. Franklin was last Saturday fixed in its niche over the front door of the New Library, in Fifth-street.

The ship America, Capt. Miller, and the ship Washington, Capt. Hodgkinson, are both arrived at New-York from Canton, in China, after passages of between three and four months.

*Extract of a letter, dated Demerara, Feb. 26.*

"On the 5th of January, being in lat. 32, 5. longitude, by account, 51. 12 west from merid. of London, we experienced a severe gale at E. S. E. and S. E. which blew about fourteen hours, in which time (not daring to shew even our foul-weather try-sail) we had our decks swept of boat, 2 water hogsheads, hen coops, and several other articles. We were so fortunate, however, as to save our iron caboose, to which we owed, ultimately, the preservation of our lives. During the gale we shifted the greater part of our cargo, and when it cleared away, had the mortification to find, upon examining the hold, that most of our casks of water were stove, and not enough left to serve all hands more than five or six days at short allowance, which was not a sufficient supply to reach the nearest of the West-India Islands; and the wind afterwards settling at S. W. and W. S. W. prevented a possibility of gaining Bermuda.—In this forlorn condition we steered S. S. E. in hopes of falling in with some European vessel bound to the Islands or continent; but none of these appearing, the inventive faculties of the crew were set to work, and from an account the mate had seen in a newspaper, we soon metamorphosed the caboose into an excellent still, according to the directions given, making the worm of sheet lead and tin canisters.—The only requisite now wanting was wood, and for this the hold was searched with an eye of the strictest scrutiny. Inch pine boards, and staves had been laid for dunnage, which with the staved casks, supplied us with plenty of fuel for the purpose of distillation from the brine of the ocean. Three gallons of this produced about two of fresh, agreeable enough, and if at all disagreeable, only that it tasted a little soapy, which by degrees we lost the perception of.—We reached our destined port the second instant, without meeting any other misfortune, and not hardly seeing a vessel the whole way.—In my opinion it is the indispensible duty of every legislature, more especially of a commercial country, to compel owners and masters of shipping to accommodate their vessels with stills properly contrived for distilling sea water, to prevent those fatal distresses which are constantly happening at sea, either for want of a sufficient quantity of water having been laid in previous to leaving port, or from those casualties which are inseparable from the sea faring business. When we shall leave here I cannot say; most articles of northern produce selling very dull."

*Extract of a letter from West-Jersey, April 6.*

"I received duly, the book you forwarded to me, entitled, The Travels of Captain Farrago. It puzzled me not a little on reading the work through, how, in conscience, the author could, in his preface, recommend it as a proper book for school-children, or for young clergymen, especially in such parts as the first chapter of the third book—what information could children receive from the vulgar Irish-isms in the latter end of the second chapter of the same book—Is it requisite to initiate young minds in the profane art of swearing, as exemplified in page 129 and several other parts of Mr. B—'s performance?—One would think, from many specimens that might be adduced out of this *farrago*, that the author should have placed in his title page the following motto:

"*I leave you here a little book*
*For you to look upon,*
*That you may learn to curse and swear,*
*When I am dead and gone.*"

Neither do I approve of the freedoms Mr. B. takes with the clergy, in chapter 4 of book 3, where he evidently maketh jest of holy things, and such as ought to be held in repute by sober minded persons."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
April, 1792.

| | D. | H | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. | Weath |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Monday,* | 2. | 7 | 30. 3 | 44 | S. W. | *Fair.* |
| | | 2 | 30. 25 | 69 | do. | do. |
| *Tuesday,* | 3. | 7 | 30. 3 | 45 | s.s.w. | *Fair.* |
| | | 2 | 30. 3 | 73 | do. | do. |
| *Wednesday,* | 4. | 7 | 30. 4 | 50 | N.E. | *Fair.* |
| | | 2 | 30. 4 | 69 | s.s.e. | *cloudy* |
| *Thursday,* | 5. | 7 | 30. 25 | 60 | S. | *Cloudy.* |
| | | 2 | 30. 3 | 73 | do. | do. |
| *Friday,* | 6. | 7 | 30. 25 | 55 | Calm. | *Foggy.* |
| | | 2 | 30. 1 | 71 | s. | *Rain.* |
| *Saturday,* | 7. | 7 | 30. 12 | 54 | N. W. | *Cloudy.* |
| | | 2 | 30. 2 | 62 | do. | *Fair.* |
| *Sunday,* | 8. | 7 | 30. 4 | 45 | E.N.E. | *Fair.* |
| | | 2 | 30. 42 | 60 | do. | *Hazey.* |

PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six per cents, per £. | - - - | 20/. |
| Three ditto | - - - | 12/. |
| Deferred six ditto, | - - - | 12/6. |
| Final settlements, &c. | - - | 17/. |
| Indents | - - - | 12/. |

Half shares Bank Stock 50 per cent advance.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of DUTIES arising on the TONNAGE of VESSELS entered into the United States from the 1st of October 1790, to 30th September 1791.

| STATES. | UNITED STATES VESSELS. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | UNITED STATES COASTERS. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | UNITED STATES FISHERIES. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | GREAT-BRITAIN. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | FRANCE. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | SPAIN. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | PORTUGAL. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | UNITED NETHERLANDS. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE | 10,839 | 650. 34 | 1,560 | 93. 60 | 629 | 29,560. 27 | 693 | | 264 | 132 | . | . | . | 81 | . | . |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 96,564. 25 | 5,822. 98½ | 46,063. 94 | 2,767. 56 | | | 11,251. 21⅓ | | 404. 57 | 202. 28 | . | . | 162 | 124. 37 | 131 | 65. 50 |
| RHODE-ISLAND | 19,196. 70 | 1,151. 84¾ | 9,103. 18 | 546. 25¾ | | 810. 87 | 140. 37½ | | 88. 18 | 26. 46 | 47 | 23. 50 | 248. 69 | . | 100. 51 | 50. 26½ |
| CONNECTICUT | 19,728. 63 | 1,183. 72 | 8,098. 48 | 487. 70½ | | 913. 32 | 1,983. 23½ | | . | . | 59. 59 | 29. 80 | . | . | 100. 21 | 50. 11 |
| NEW-YORK | 40,334. 47 | 2,720. 85 | 5,725 | 343. 38 | | 567. 24 | 17,576. 56 | | 1,503. 24 | 751. 60 | 243. 24 | 121. 62 | 1,563. 71 | 781. 85 | 1,079. 71 | 539. 85 |
| NEW-JERSEY | 1,213. 24 | 72. 79 | 4,567. 92 | 274. 34 | . | . | . | | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 59,327. 64 | 3,234. 34 | 3,923. 40 | 235. 42 | . | . | 13,664. 12 | | 967 | 483. 50 | 2,062. 79 | 1,025. 90 | 2,533. 14 | 1,266. 61 | 251. 88 | 125. 98 |
| DELAWARE | 4,610. 28 | 276. 61½ | 1,187 | 71. 22 | . | . | 956. 62 | | . | . | . | . | . | . | 163 | 81. 50 |
| MARYLAND | 33,375. 11 | 2,029. 34 | 7,836. 16 | 470. 12½ | 537. 47 | | 9,107. 78⅔ | | 714. 48 | 357. 25 | 503 | 251. 50 | 589 | 294. 50 | 1,372. 47 | 686. 25 |
| VIRGINIA | 32,041. 6 | 1,922. 36½ | 10,636. 60 | 638. 77 | 72. 71 | | 22,406. 70 | | 2,414. 34 | 1,207. 18 | 65 | 32. 50 | . | . | 180 | 90 |
| NORTH-CAROLINA | 23,962. 75 | 1,437. 80½ | 6,796. 31 | 438. 56¾ | . | . | 6,831. 31½ | | 436. 79 | 218. 42 | . | . | . | . | 73 | 36. 50 |
| SOUTH-CAROLINA | 22,497. 55 | 1,349. 75 | 4,675. 38 | 280. 77 | 25 | | 13,662. 50 | | 1. 50 | 169. 52 | 1,670. 32 | 835. 14 | 56. 21 | 28. 11 | 194. 68 | 97. 36 |
| GEORGIA | 7,063. 40 | 423. 80 | 733. 20 | 43. 96 | . | . | 20,827. 80 | | . | 195. 82 | 102. 53 | 51. 26 | . | . | 243. 88 | 121. 96 |
| TOTAL | 361,754. 28 | 22,276. 54½ | 110,906. 77 | 6,691. 67½ | 38,116. 3 | | 206,208. 62 | | 7,523. 40 | 3,744. 3 | 4,753. 57 | 2,371. 22 | 5,152. 80 | 2,576. 44 | 3,890. 54 | 1,945. 27½ |

| STATES. | GERMANY. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | HANSE TOWNS. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | DENMARK. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | SWEDEN AND RUSSIA. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | TOTAL AMERICAN TONNAGE. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | TOTAL FOREIGN TONNAGE. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. | TOTAL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. Tons. 95ths. | Dols. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NEW-HAMPSHIRE, | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13,028 | 781. 68 | 1,812 | 888. 40 | 14,840 | 1,670. 8 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | . | . | . | . | 531. 16 | | 319. 92 | 160 | 172,084. 51 | 10,359. 13 | 24,131. 42 | 12,046. 60⅓ | 196,215. 93 | 22,405. 73⅓ |
| RHODE-ISLAND | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | 29,110. 80 | 1,729. 90 | 516. 45 | 240. 60 | 29,627. 30 | 1,970. 50 |
| CONNECTICUT | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | 28,740. 48 | 1,726. 22½ | 4,126. 56 | 2,063. 14½ | 32,867. 9 | 3,789. 37 |
| NEW-YORK, | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | 46,626. 71 | 3,098. 26 | 39,544. 47 | 19,448. 8 | 86,171. 23 | 22,546. 34 |
| NEW-JERSEY | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | 5,234. 69 | 302. 94 | . | . | 5,234. 69 | 302. 94 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | . | . | . | . | 219 | | 225. 32 | 112. 67 | 53,186. 24 | 3,405. 87 | 33,586. 71 | 16,686. 86 | 86,773 | 20,092. 73 |
| DELAWARE | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | 5,797. 23 | 347. 83½ | 2,076. 24 | 1,038. 12 | 7,873. 47 | 1,385. 95½ |
| MARYLAND | . | . | . | . | 497 | | . | . | 41,748. 74 | 2,531. 23½ | 22,354. 55 | 10,699. 22⅔ | 64,103. 34 | 13,230. 46⅔ |
| VIRGINIA | 463 | 231. 50 | . | . | 194. 43 | | . | . | 42,750. 42 | 2,565. 50 | 47,665. 86 | 22,947. 59 | 90,416. 33 | 25,513. 9 |
| NORTH-CAROLINA | . | . | . | . | . | | . | . | 30,759. 11 | 1,876. 37 | 14,309. 7 | 7,019. 54½ | 45,068. 18 | 8,895. 91½ |
| SOUTH-CAROLINA | . | . | 2,603. 9 | 1,301. 50 | . | | 68. 31 | | 27,197. 93 | 1,632. 2 | 25,767. 79 | 12,883. 38 | 52,965. 77 | 14,515. 40 |
| GEORGIA | . | . | 218. 54 | 109. 28 | . | | 38. 28 | | 7,796. 60 | 467. 76 | 17,122. 45 | 8,561. 20 | 24,919. 10 | 9,028. 96 |
| TOTAL | 463 | 231. 50 | 2,821. 63 | 1,410. 78 | 1,441. 59 | | 758. 47 | 379. 26 | 504,061. 76 | 30,824. 72½ | 233,013. 82 | 114,522. 75 | 737,075. 63 | 145,347. 47½ |

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's-Office, March 9th*, 1792.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

*Prices Current at Philadelphia.*

[Dollar equal to 100 Cents.]

ASHES Pot per ton 90 Dols. to 100
Aſhes pearl 137 — — 140
Bacon flitches, per lb. 7 cents
Bacon ſhoulders — — 6 do.
Bees wax, per lb. 25 cents to 27
Brandy, Coniac pr gl. 1 dol. 50 c. to 1 d. 65 c.
Brandy, common, 1 dol. 26 c.
Butter, in kegs, per lb. 10 c. to12
Coals, per buſhel, 20 c. to 22
Coffee, per lb. 18 c.
Cotton, per lb. 26 c. to 40
Flax, per lb. 10 c.
Flour, ſuper fine, per barrel, 5 dols. 6 c.
Common, ——— 4 dols. 74 c.
Burr middlings, beſt, per brl. 4 dols 13 c.
Meal Indian 2 dols. 67 c.
Rye 3 dols.
Ship ſtuff, per cwt, 1 dol. to 1 dol. 33 c.
Gin, Holland, per caſe, 4 dols.
Ginſeng, per lb. 20 c. to 24
Grain, barley, per buſhel, 90 c.
——— beſt ſhelled, per lb. 3 c.
Buck-wheat, per buſhel, 40 c.
Indian corn, 40 c. 44, Oats 26 c. pr. buſh.
Rye 50 c. to 54, Wheat 95 to 1 dol.
Hams, per lb. 8 c. to 9
Hemp, imported, per ton, 120 dols. to 146 67 c.
American, per lb. 4 c. to 5
Hides, raw, per lb. 9 c. to 11
Indigo, Carolina, per lb. 40 c. to 1 dol.
Iron, bar, per ton, 82 dols. 67 c.
Caſtings, per cwt. 3 dols. 47 c.
Nail-rods per ton 96 dols.
Pig, per ton, 24 dols. to 26 dols. 67 c.
Sheet, per ton, 173 dols 33 c.
Lard, hogs, per lb. 9 c. to 10
Lead, in bars, per cwt. 7 dols.
In pigs, — — 5 dols. 33 c. to 5 dols. 67 c.
Red, — — 6 dols. 40 c. to 6 dols. 67 c.
White, — — 10 dols. to 10 dols. 67 c.
Myrtle wax per lb. 18 c.
Molaſſes, per gal. 46 c. to 50
Pitch, per barrel, 1 dol. 73 c. to 2 dols.
Pork, Burlington, per barrel, 11 dols to 11 d. 33c.
Lower County, do. 10 dols.
Carolina, do. 9 dols.
Rice, per 100 lb. 2 dols. 67 c.
Roſin, per barrel, 2 dolls. 33 c. to 2 dols. 67 c.
Rum, Antigua, per gallon, 1 dol.
Barbadoes, do. do. 77 c.
New-England, &c. 67 c.
Jamaica, 1 dol. 12 c.
Windward Iſland, 80 to 83 c.
Snake-Root, per lb. 20 c. to 42
Sugar, Havanna, white, per lb. 17 to 18 c.
Brown, per lb. 15 c.
Muſcovado, per cwt. 14 dols. to 15 dols.
Lump, per lb. 22 c.
Loaf, ſingle refined, 25 c.
Loaf, double ditto, 36 c.
Tallow, refined, per lb. 9 c.
Tar, New-Jerſey, 24 gal. to the brl. 1 dol.
Carolina, 32 gal. 1 dol. 33 c. to 1 dol. 67 c.
Tea, Hyſon, per lb. 93 c. to 1 dol. 28 c.
Hyſon ſkin, 53 c. to 67
Souſhong, 50 c. to 93
Congo, 43 c. to 50
Bohea, 34 c. to 36
Tobacco, James River, beſt. per cwt. 3 dols. 60 to 3 dols. 73 c.
Inferior, 2 dols. 67 c. to 3 dols.
Old, 4 dols. 67 c.
Rappahannock, 2 dols. 50 c. to 3 dol
Coloured Maryland, 5 dl. 33 c. to 8 d
Dark, 2 dols. 40 c.
Long leaf, 2 dols. 40 c.
Eaſtern Shore, 2 dols. to 2 dols. 23 c.
Carolina, new, 2 dols. 7 c. to 3 dols.
Carolina, old, 2 dols. 7 c. to 3 dols.
Turpentine, per barrel, 1 dol. 67 c. to 2 dols.
Wine, Madeira, per pipe, 106 dl. 67 c. to 200 dl.
Liſbon, ——— 96 dols. to 100
Teneriffe, per gal. 51 c. to 60
Fayal, ——— 44 c. 49
Port, per pipe, 106 dols. 67 c. to 120 dols

*TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.*

RAN away in Auguſt 1790 from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen Ann's county, eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, a country born Negro woman, called GRACE. She is about middle aged, very low of ſtature, round face, remarkable ſmall feet, for a negro, and has loſt ſeveral of her fore-teeth. The lapſe of time ſince ſhe has abſconded renders it unneceſſary to deſcribe her cloathing. She is artful and talkative, and I make no doubt has paſſed for a free woman, and got into Pennſylvania or Delaware ſtates. The above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro, and giving information thereof to her maſter, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Feb. 23. 8w 1aw.

*RAN away on Wedneſday night laſt, a Negro Man, about twenty-three years old, had on a light-coloured ſhort coat: took with him a pair of leather breeches and a pair of green fluff do. a beaver hat half worn, narrow brim and deep crown; a pair of boots; ſtriped cotton and ſilk ſtockings—he is ſlim made—reads and writes a legible hand—has, I am informed, procured a paſs and a certificate of his being a freeman. It is probable he will endeavor to get on board ſome veſſel, either at this place or New-York. He has a ſmall ſore under his chin, occaſioned by cutting out a wen. I will give Ten Dollars reward for ſecuring him, if in this city; Twenty Dollars if taken in New-York, or any other place of the ſame diſtance, and pay all reaſonable expences.*

*ANDREW MOORE, Spruce-ſtreet, No. 112. Philadelphia, March 9, 1792.*

## Sales at Auction,

By M'FARRAN & DUNLAP,

At the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in New-York, on Wedneſday the 25th of April next, at 12 o'clock,

*THAT valuable and well known Griſt Mill and Farm, late the property of Abraham De Peyſter deceaſed; near Fiſh-kill landing, in Dutcheſs county, ſeventy miles from this city, upon the Hudſon or North river, The mill-houſe is 32 by 80 feet, has one pair French burr, and one pair Eſopus ſtones, new and of an approved quality; a reeling ſcreen, fanning mill, and a complete ſet of flour bolts, turning by water, all of which are new and in perfect order; as alſo every other part of the work, having lately undergone a thorough repair. The ſtream, a never failing one, capable of turning in addition to the preſent, a fullery and ſaw mill, for which the ſituation affords proper conveniences, and very advantageous, the waters of the Hudſon flowing up to the mill-tail, at which a veſſel drawing 6 feet water, may load and unload, and in the beſt wheat country in the ſtate. The dwelling is large, commodious, and well finiſhed, built of brick and ſtone, 39 by 50 feet, pleaſantly ſituated within ſixty yards of the mill, with a handſome garden in front, and an excellent ſpring of water, and a new well built Dutch barn; alſo a ſmall houſe at a convenient diſtance from the mill, calculated to accommodate a tradeſman. The farm conſiſts of 274 acres, including the mill ſtream, about 140 acres of which is an excellent grove of growing timber, lying in a body not more than half a mile from the mill, and a good ſpot of mowing ground, all properly fenced; a ſmall, but good orchard, producing abundance of the beſt apples, with a number of other fruit trees, diſperſed near the houſe.*

*This is truly a valuable and advantageouſly ſituated property, which renders it an object worthy the attention of a man of buſineſs, when it may be extended to any length. One half of the purchaſe money will be required on delivery of the deeds, (when poſſeſſion will be given) the other half in one year, with intereſt, ſecured by a mortgage on the premiſe. An indiſputable title will be given—for further particulars enquire of Meſſieurs M'Farran and Dunlap, Peter A. Schenck, New-York; or of Iſaac De Peyſter, ſeller, on the premiſes.*

New-York, March 31- 2.a.w.

*** *A few Copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the Act for laying Duties on Spirits, &c. for ſale at this Office.*

## HOWELL's

*LARGE MAP of PENNSYLVANIA.*

*THIS work is engraved in the moſt elegant ſtyle, and will be ready for delivery in the Spring. It is 63 inches long and 36 inches wide, and for the moſt part very full of work (except ſome ſmall places of which materials were not to be had) and was wholly compiled from actual ſurveys, acquired at great expence of money, and more than four years labour, and from its manifeſt public utility, the Legiſlature has been pleaſed to grant the proprietor the ſum of three hundred pounds.*

*This map exhibits the County and Townſhip Diviſions, and thoſe of the Surveyors Diſtricts in the New-Purchaſe, Donation and Depreciation Lands; the waters, portages, and the Canal mountains and valleys, roads, towns, &c.*

*He thanks the Public for their very liberal ſubcription, and informs them that it will not be cloſed, before the middle of April next. He ſells his* SMALL MAPS, *on canvaſs, folded and cas'd for pocket carriage, at 10/6, and plain at 8/4.*

*READING HOWELL.*

*North ſixth ſtreet, No. 88—March 1.*

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